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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/715,171	11/20/2000	Pierre Dupuy	Q61862	6878

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EXAMINER

IQBAL, KHAWAR

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2686

DATE MAILED: 07/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/715,171	DUPUY, PIERRE	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Khawar Iqbal	2686	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Jun. 14-05
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claim 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being unpatentable by Karlsson (6222829).

Regarding **claim** 13 Karlsson teaches a relay device for transmission apparatus, the relay device comprising (figs. 1-3):

Means for receiving data messages formatted in first protocol from a transmitted (col. 2, lines 1-8, col. 3, lines 1-15 and 45-62, col. 4, lines 22-26, incoming 64kb/s, outgoing 5300 b/s);

Means for converting the data message formatted in the first protocol into data messages formatted in a second protocol (col. 2, lines 1-8, col. 3, lines 1-15 and 45-62, col. 4, lines 22-26); and

Means for transmission the data messages formatted in the second protocol over a transmission rate channel having a limited data rate associated with said second protocol to transmission in circuit mode, wherein the data message formatted in the

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second protocol include data message of different lengths (col. 2, lines 1-8, col. 3, lines 1-15 and 45-62, col. 4, lines 22-26, incoming 64kb/s, outgoing 5300 b/s).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-2,4-7,9-13 and 15 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaaresoja (6556573) and further in view of Karlsson (6222829).

5. Regarding **claim 1** Kaaresoja teaches a transmission apparatus comprising (figs. 1-6);

a first relay receiving data messages formatted in a first protocol from a transmitter and converting the data messages formatted in the first protocol into data messages formatted in a second protocol (col. 5, lines 48-61, col. 8, lines 2-6, col. 13, lines 2-27),

a second relay connected to the first relay and receiving the data messages formatted in the second protocol from the first relay and transmitting the data messages formatted in the second protocol in a synchronous mode to a receivers (col. 6, lines 35-60),

transmission channel interconnecting the first and second relays and having a limited data rate associated (col.9, lines 10-19, col. 10, line 60-col.11, line 9), wherein,

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said data messages formatted in said second protocol include data messages of different lengths (col. 6, lines 8-21 and 35-60, col.9, lines 25-62); and

means for transmitting said data messages formatted in said second protocol over said transmission channel in an asynchronous mode (col.5, lines 48-61, see above). Kaaresoja does not specifically teach second protocol to transmission in circuit mode.

In an analogous art, Karlsson teaches second protocol to transmission in circuit mode (col. 2, lines 1-8, col. 3, lines 1-15 and 45-62, col. 4, lines 22-26, incoming 64kb/s, outgoing 5300 b/s). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Kaaresoja by specifically adding feature second protocol to transmission in circuit mode in order to enhance packet data received across the Internet Protocol communication network sent by the mobile station from the Internet Protocol telephony format to circuit mode as taught by Karlsson.

Regarding **claim 6** Kaaresoja teaches a transmission method comprising the steps of (figs. 1-6):

receiving, in a first relay, data messages formatted in a first protocol and sending from a transmitter (col. 2, lines 56-65, col. 5, lines 48-61, col. 8, lines 2-6, col. 13, lines 2-27);

converting the data messages way formatted in the first protocol into data messages formatted in a second protocol (col. 2, lines 56-65, col. 5, lines 48-61, col. 8, lines 2-6, col. 13, lines 2-27);

transmitting the data messages formatted in the second protocol to a second relay connected to the to the first relay by a transmission channel having limited data rate associated with said second protocol (col. 9, lines 10-19, col. 10, line 60-col.11, line 9), wherein said data message formatted in said second protocol include data messages having different lengths, and said data message having different lengths are transmitted over said limited data rate transmission channel in an asynchronous mode (col. 6, lines 8-21 and 35-60, col.9, lines 25-62); and

transmitting, in a synchronous mode, the data messages formatted in the second protocol from the second relay to a receiver (col. 5, lines 48-61, see above). Kaaresoja does not specifically teach second protocol to transmission in circuit mode.

In an analogous art, Karlsson teaches second protocol to transmission in circuit mode (col. 2, lines 1-8, col. 3, lines 1-15 and 45-62, col. 4, lines 22-26, incoming 64kb/s, outgoing 5300 b/s). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Kaaresoja by specifically adding feature second protocol to transmission in circuit mode in order to enhance packet data received across the Internet Protocol communication network sent by the mobile station from the Internet Protocol telephony format to circuit mode as taught by Karlsson.

Regarding **claims 2,7** Kaaresoja teaches wherein the second relay includes a buffer memory configured to store the message received from the first relay and then to transmit the data message to the receiver (col. 8, 45-49).

Regarding **claim 4,9,15** Kaaresoja teaches wherein the first protocol has a plurality of data rates for transmitting payload bits, the rate at which the payload bits are transmitted over the limited data rate transmission channel being intermediate in value U between the data rates of the first protocol (col. 9, lines 25-62).

Regarding **claim 5,10** Kaaresoja teaches wherein the buffer memory is of the first-in-first-out type (col. 9, lines 25-62).

Regarding **claim 11** Kaaresoja teaches wherein said second relay further includes a decoder for receiving instructions for controlling said buffer memory, said decoder determining whether a message is unavailable for transmission during a following transmission window based reception date of the message (col. 8, lines 21-50).

1. Regarding **claim 12** Kaaresoja teaches a transmission apparatus comprising (abstract, figs. 1-6);

a first relay receiving data messages formatted in a first protocol from a transmitter and converting the data messages formatted in the first protocol into data messages formatted in a second protocol (col. 5, lines 48-61, col. 8, lines 2-6, col. 13, lines 2-27),

a second relay connected to the first relay and receiving the data messages formatted in the second protocol from the first relay and transmitting the data messages formatted in the second protocol in a synchronous mode to a receivers (col. 6, lines 35-60),

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transmission channel interconnecting the first and second relays and having a limited data rate associated with said second protocol (col. 9, lines 10-19, col. 10, line 60-col.11, line 9), wherein, said data messages formatted in said second protocol include data messages of different lengths from a length of a transmission window which would be used for transmission in the synchronous mod over said limited dated rate transmission channel (col. 6, lines 8-21 and 35-60, col.9, lines 25-62); and

means for transmitting said data messages formatted in said second protocol over said transmission channel in an asynchronous mode (col.5, lines 48-61, see above). Kaaresoja does not specifically teach second protocol to transmission in circuit mode.

In an analogous art, Karlsson teaches second protocol to transmission in circuit mode (col. 2, lines 1-8, col. 3, lines 1-15 and 45-62, col. 4, lines 22-26, incoming 64kb/s, outgoing 5300 b/s). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Kaaresoja by specifically adding feature second protocol to transmission in circuit mode in order to enhance packet data received across the Internet Protocol communication network sent by the mobile station from the Internet Protocol telephony format to circuit mode as taught by Karlsson.

2. **Claims 3,8,14 and 16** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaaresoja (6556573) and further in view of Karlsson (6222829) and Olkkonen et al (6738374).

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Regarding claims 3,8,14 and 16 Kaaresoja teaches a relay device for a transmission apparatus, the relay device comprising (figs. 1-6):

means for receiving data messages transmitted in an asynchronous mode over a limited data rate transmission channel, wherein the data messages include data messages of different lengths (col. 6, lines 8-21 and 35-60, col.9, lines 25-62); a buffer memory configured to store the data messages (col. 8, 45-49). Kaaresoja does not specifically teach second protocol to transmission in circuit mode.

In an analogous art, Karlsson teaches second protocol to transmission in circuit mode (col. 2, lines 1-8, col. 3, lines 1-15 and 45-62, col. 4, lines 22-26, incoming 64kb/s, outgoing 5300 b/s). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Kaaresoja by specifically adding feature second protocol to transmission in circuit mode in order to enhance packet data received across the Internet Protocol communication network sent by the mobile station from the Internet Protocol telephony format to circuit mode as taught by Karlsson.

Kaaresoja and Karlsson do not specifically teach a decoder for receiving an instruction to retransmit the data messages in a synchronous mode to a receiver and for storing the data messages that are to be retransmitted in the buffer memory.

In an analogous art, Olkkonen et al a decoder for receiving an instruction to retransmit the data messages in a synchronous mode to a receiver and for storing the data messages that are to be retransmitted in the buffer memory (col. 8, line 50-col. 9, line13). A speech signal is converted into a parameter group, and then inserted into

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traffic frames for transmission as a packet, comprising header and payload. The payload is assembled from several traffic frames until essentially full. On receipt at the transmission destination, the speech frames are decoded. The packing of packets may be commenced approximately one second after establishing the connection and after any incorporated pauses. Thus the ending of any pause is speedily transmitted to the receiving listener. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Kaaresoja and Karlsson by specifically adding feature for storing the data messages that are to be retransmitted in the buffer memory in order to enhance data transfer in the different systems purpose of increasing efficiency as taught by Olkkonen et al.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-16 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Khawar Iqbal whose telephone number is (571) 272-7909.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Marsha D. Banks-Harold can be reached on (571) 272-7905. The fax phone


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number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free) or 703-305-3028.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist/customer service whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

Khawar Iqbal


CHARLES APPIAH
PRIMARY EXAMINER